

STRONIN, S.B., inzhener.

New designs for manual spray painting machines. Mekh.stroi. 4 no.6:
21-24 Je '47. (MIRA 9:2)

1.TsNIL MINVOYENMORSTROY.
(Spray painting)

SIRONIN, S.B.

ARSEN'YEV, L.B.; STRONIN, S.B., redaktor; KRASIL'SHCHIK, S.I., redaktor;
TOKER, A.M., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Safety instructions for slag concrete block production] Pamiatka
po tekhnike bezopasnosti pri proizvodstve shlakobetonnykh blokov.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitektura, 1955.
17 p. (MLRA 8:7)

Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo stroitel'stva predpriyatiy
metallurgicheskoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti. Upravleniye ra-
bochikh kadrov, truda i byta .
(Cinder blocks)

STRONK, V.

Development of navigation and the sea harbors of the Polish People's Republic. p. 65.

TRANSPORTNO DELO. Vol. 8, no. 4, 1956

Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

STRONK, Vitol'd [Stronk, Witold]

River fleet of the Polish People's Republic. Rech.
transp. 21 no.12:49 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik ot dela ekonomicheskogo departamenta
Ministerstva sudokhodstva Pol'skoy Narodnoy Respubliki.
(Poland—Inland water transportation)

STRONKIN, A.V.; SIMANAVICHUS, L.E. [Simanavicius, L.E.].

Investigating the three-phase equilibrium in the system calcium-chloride -- methyl alcohol -- water [with summary in English].
Vest. LGU 12 no.22:103-119 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Calcium chloride) (Methanol)

SHIRNINA, N.V.; STRONKOVSKIY, V.P.

Effect of sex hormones and vitamin E on the serum cholesterol level in patients with atherosclerosis. Terap.arkh. 33 no.1:
26-29 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. V.S. Nesterov)
Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (VITAMINS--E) (TESTOSTERONE)
(CHOLESTEROL)

RKUBY,S.; STRNOVA, M.

Preservation with the diethyl ester of pyrocarbonic acid.
Cesk. hyg. 10 no.3:172-174 My '65.

1. Oddelelni hygieny vyzivy lekarske fakulty hygienicke
Karlov University, Praha.

STRONOVA, Milena, inz.

Use of pyrocarbonic acid diethyl ester as preservation agent.
Prum potravin 14 no.8:441~442 Ag '63.

1. Lekarska fakulta hygienicka, Karlova universita, oddeleni
hygiény vyzovy, Praha.

ENTIN, A.I., dotsent; STRONOVSKAYA, Yu.S.

Treatment of peptic ulcer with bikalin. Vrach. delo no.2:138
F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii II (zav. - dotsent A.I.Entin)
Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PEPTIC ULCER) (BISMUTH—THERAPEUTIC USE)

STRONSKAYA, O.N.

Inclusions in quartz of northwestern Volhynia, Min.sbor.no.9:
321-324 '55. (MIRA 9:9)

1.L'vov. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko. .
(Volhynia--Quartz)

Stronski, Ignacy

Ludwik Wertenstein, Ignacy Stronki (Jagellonian
Univ., Cracow, Poland). *Wspomnienia Uczem. 8, 49-77*
(1964).—Obituary with a portrait and bibliography.
Adam Szczerba

NK

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - General Problems.

C

Abs Jour : Ref Ziar Fizika, No 12, 1959, 26627

Author : Stronski, Ignacy

Inst : -
Titie : International Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy
and Radio Chemistry at the Joint Institute for
Nuclear Research in Dubna (USSR) 11 -- 14 February
1958

Orig Pub : Kosmos (Polska), 1958 B4, No 4, 347-352

Abstract : No abstract.

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STRONSKI, Ignacy; RYBAKOW, Vladimir N.

The ion-exchange method of separating indium, tin, and antimony
radioisotopes and the preparation of carrier-free 113m In and
 125 Sb. Chem anal 4 no.5/6:877-881 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Osrodek Fizyki Jadrowej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Krakow-
Bronowice. i Zjednoczony Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Laboratorium
Zagadnien Jadrowych, Dubna (ZSRR)
(Ion exchange) (Indium) (Tin)
(Antimony) (Radioisotopes)

STPONSKI, I.

T. Radozewski's Techniczne laboratorium radiologiczne (Technical Radiological Laboratory); a book review. p. 178.

WILGOTNOSCZ CHEMICZNE. (Polskie Towarzystwo Chemiczne) Wrocław, Poland.
Vol. 13, No. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1959
Uncl.

STROZIKI, I.

L. Labno and K. Zarnowiecki's Pierwszy w Polsce reaktor jadrowy (The First Nuclear Reactor in Poland); a book review. p. 180.

WIEDOMOSCI CHMICZNE. (Polskie Towarzystwo Chemiczne) Wroclaw, Poland.
Vol. 13, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEL) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1959
Uncl.

STRONSKI, Ignacy; RYBAKOW, Wladimir N.

The ion-exchange method of dividing radioisotopes of tellurium,
antimony and tin. Rocznik chemii 33 no.4/5:1177-1181 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Osrodek Fizyki Jadrowej Instytutu Badan Jadrowych Polskiej
Akademii Nauk, Krakow-Bronowice i Laboratorium Zagadnien Jadrowych
Z jednocozonego Instytutu Badan Jadrowych, Dubna (ZSRN)
(Radioisotopes) (Tellurium) (Antimony)
(Tin) (Ion exchange)

MIKULSKI, Jan; MRCWEC, Stanislaw; STRONSKI, Ignacy; WERBER, Teodor

Study of the mechanism of sulfurization of copper with the aid of
the ^{35}S isotope. Rocznik chemii 33 no.6:1285-1290 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Instytut Badan Jadrowych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Krakow i
Katedra Chemii Gorniczej Akademii Gorniczo-Hutniczej, Krakow
(Copper) (Sulfuration) (Radioisotopes) (Sulfur)

MIKULSKI, JL; MROWEC, S.; STRONSKI, I.; WERBER, T.

On the mechanism of sulfuration of Cu-Au alloys. Bul Ac Pol mat 8
no.3:183-186 '60. (EEAI '9:11)

1. Osrodek Fizyki Jadrowej, Krakow, Instytut Badan Jadrowych, PAN
i Katedra Chemii Gorniczej, Akademia Czaniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.
Vorgelegt von H.Neiwoneniczenki.

(Sulfuration)
(Copper-gold alloys)

MIKULSKI, J.; MROWEC, S.; STRONSKI, I.; WERBER, T.

On the mechanism of sulfuration of Cu-Zn- alloys with low Zn content.
Bul Ac Pol mat 8 no.5:333-337 '60.

1. Osrodek Fizyki Jadrowej, Krakow, PAN; Katedra Chemii Gorniczo-Hutniczej, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow. Presented by H. Niewodniczanski.

(Sulfuration) (Copper-zinc alloys)

STRONSKI, IGNACY

Distr: hE2b(e)/hE2c(m)

21 ✓ Anion-exchange method for the separation of Indium,
antimony, and tellurium with radioactive indicators.
Ignacy Stronski (Polska Akad. Nauk, Krakow, Poland).
Roczniki Chem. 34, 709-12 (1960).—Small quantities of
In¹¹³, Sb¹¹³, Sb¹²⁴, Te¹²⁷, and Sn^{114,115} were sep'd. by means
of the strongly basic anion exchanger IRA-400. Sb and In
were eluted with 3*N* HCl, Te with *N* HCl, and Sn with 2*N*
HClO₄. The resin can be used repeatedly to obtain carrier-
free Sb¹¹³ and In¹¹³. A. Kreglewski

19 6
MJC(rv)
R&W

MIKULSKI, Jan; STRONSKI, Ignacy

A simple method of synthesis of labeled K¹³¹JO₃. Rocznik chemii 34 no.2:
721-723 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Ośrodek Fizyki Jadrowej Instytutu Badan Jadrowych Polskiej
Akademii Nauk, Kraków-Bronowice.
(Tracers (Chemistry)) (Potassium iodate)
(Iodine) (Radioisotopes)

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P/016/61/000/001/001/002
B115/B208

21.3230
AUTHOR:

Stroński, Ignacy, Doctor, Head (see Association)

TITLE:

Application of the ion-exchange method in radiochemistry

PERIODICAL:

Wiadomości chemiczne, no. 1, 1961, 13-37

TEXT: The present paper is a compilation, own studies are not mentioned. In the introduction, the author gives the following summary of his paper: The application of ion-exchange resins in radiochemistry and nuclear physics is reviewed. Special attention was drawn to the application of the ion-exchange method for separating rare-earths and transuranium elements, as well as the fission products of iodine nuclei bombarded with 600-Mev protons. The author recommends the application of the ion-exchange method for the separation of elements in nuclear physics and in radiochemistry in the following cases: 1) for group separation of promethium in milligram amounts, 2) for the preparation of radioactive isotopes of niobium, zirconium, yttrium, cerium, strontium, barium and other elements from the fission products of uranium, 3) in the production of uranium from ores, 4) in the preparation of actinouranium in the radic.

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Application of the ...

in the study of products of nuclear reactions for the preparation of radio-isotopes from targets bombarded with protons, deuterons, or neutrons, 6) for the separation of radioisotopes of sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cesium, 7) for the separation of rare-earths elements, 8) in the study of actinides, 9) in the separation of radionuclides when bombarding targets with high-energy particles (order of hundreds of Mev), and 10) for the purification of active waste water in plants of nuclear industry and from purification of active waste water in plants of nuclear industry and from public-chemical laboratories. The author presents respective data from publications with his own comments according to the following classification: 1) ionites and exchange mechanism. 2) Ion-exchange methods for the separation of indium, tin, antimony, and tellurium. 3) Preparation of neutron-deficient barium with 600-Mev protons. 4) Ion-exchange methods of separating iodine or tin and indium isotopes which are obtained by irradiation of iodine or barium with 600-Mev protons. 5) Ion-exchange methods of separating lanthanum nuclides. 6) Investigation of transuranium elements. Ad 6): Two research centers in Poland deal with radionuclides of rare-earth elements. These radionuclides are supplied by the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna, USSR, being the product of the fission of tantalum nuclei by protons of an energy of about 660 Mev. A research group works in the

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Application of the ...
Instytut Fizyki Jądrowej w Krakowie (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kraków).
another one in Zakład IA Instytutu Badań Jądrowych PAN (Department IA of the
Institute of Nuclear Physics of PAS) Warsaw. Mention is further made of the
US Atomic Energy Commission. The following Soviet-bloc references are given:
N. G. Zaytseva, M. Y. Kuznetsova, V. N. Mekhedov, V. A. Khalkin (Ref. 37:
Materiały soveshchaniya po primeneniyu radiokhimicheskikh metodov izucheniya
jedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical
Research Methods of Nuclear Reactions] tv. 1, O. I. Ya. I., Dubna 1958, 27);
V. D. Nefedov, G. P. Lepnev, Ye. N. Sinotova, M. A. Toropova (Ref. 56:
ZhFCh, 1957, 31, 354); A. N. Murin, V. D. Nefedov, I. A. Yutlandov (Ref. 58:
Usp. khim., 1955, 24, 527); N. P. Ruderko (Ref. 61: ZhNCh, 1958, 2, 167);
B. K. Preobrazhenskiy, O. M. Lilova, A. N. Dobronravova, E. D. Teterin (Ref.
75: ZhNCh, 1956, 1, 2294); F. I. Pavlotskaya, A. K. Lavrukhina (Ref. 77:
Atomnaya Energiya, 1956, 1, 115); R. Dybczyński (Ref. 85: Chemia Anal.,
1959, 4, 531); G. M. Kolosova, M. M. Scnyavin (Ref. 86: Sbornik Redkozemel'-
nyye elementy (Collection of Rare-earth Elements), Izd. AN SSSR, Moscow 1959,
138); E. P. Grisoryev, B. S. Dzhelepov, A. V. Zolotavin (Ref. 91: Izv. AN
SSSR, Ser. fiz., 1959, 23, 188); E. Berlovich, K. Grotovskiy, M. Bonits, V.
Breslav, V. Fleysher, B. K. Preobrazhenskiy (Ref. 98: Materiały soveshchaniya

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P/OC1/61/000/003/001/001
A223/A126

AUTHOR:

Stroński, Ignacy, Doctor

TITLE:

Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan. Founder of the Institute of Nuclear
Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences

PERIODICAL:

Horyzonty Techniki, no. 3, 1961, 100 - 103

TEXT:

Stanisław High School in Warsaw, which he completed in 1915. In 1921 he enrolled at the Warsaw University. In the 1924/25 academic year he became assistant at the Zakład Fizyki Doświadczalnej (Department of Experimental Physics) headed by Professor Stefan Pieńkowski. Sołtan's first efforts in the field of science were concentrated on the problems of mercury-band spectrum. The results of this work, which were published in "Sprawozdania i Prace Polskiego Towarzystwa Fizycznego" formed the basis of a dissertation on account of which Professor Sołtan obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1926. During his one-year stay in Paris, Sołtan worked together with Jan Thibaut in the de Broglie's laboratory on electromagnetic radiation. He published the results of this research work in French and in Polish in the monthly "Wszemświat" under the title "Indirect Radiation Between

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Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan...

Ultraviolet and X-Rays". In the 1928/29 academic year, Professor Sołtan became senior assistant and, in the following year, associate. Professor Sołtan took a lively interest in the expansion of the Department of Experimental Physics, made possible by a considerable donation from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1930/31. He built a new type of vibrationfree mercury lamp for use in spectroscopic research. Together with Professor Szczepan Szczeniowski, Sołtan tested the sensitivity of photographic emulsions, and probed into the possibilities of discovering the relation between chemical bonds in molecules and the absorption coefficient of X-ray radiation. In 1932, Sołtan went to the USA. Together with C. C. Lauritsen and H. R. Crane he started research on nuclear physics at the Kellogg Radiation Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. Sołtan's work in the USA was of great importance; his most remarkable achievement was the production of neutrons, which he obtained by using accelerated deuterons or alpha particles and irradiating with them light metals, such as lithium or beryllium. Results of Sołtan's research in the USA were published in France, USA and reported by Sołtan himself at the VII Congress of the Polskie Towarzystwo Fizyczne (Polish Physical Society) in Kraków in 1934. After his return to Warsaw, Sołtan devoted himself entirely to nuclear research. At the Department of Experimental Physics he built a

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Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan...

Greinacher-type cascade accelerator producing a tension of over half a million volts. This accelerator was used for the acceleration of charged particles and as a source of fast neutrons. Results of the work with the accelerator were covered in a report by Sołtan, which he presented to the VIII Congress of the Polish Physical Society in Lwów in 1936 under the title "Non-elastic Collision of the Polish Physical Laboratory "imени M. Kernbaum" (Radiologiczna im. M. Kernbaum (Radiological Society) on nuclear research, particularly on nuclear bromine isomers, were published in the 5th volume of the "Rocznik Akademii Nauk Technicznych" and in the English periodical "Nature". Together with Doctor Jan Cichocki, associate of the Department of Experimental Physics, Sołtan succeeded in obtaining radioactive silicon isotopes and also carried out research on radioisotopes forming during the process of irradiating phosphorus and sulfur. Sołtan's work on "Collision of Fast Neutrons with Atomic Nuclei" brought him the title of docent and University lecturer in experimental physics. In May 1939, Sołtan resigned his position of associate at the Warsaw University and became head of the Laboratorium Fizyko-Technicznego Polskich Zakładów Philipsa (Physico-technical Laboratory of the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the site of the present

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Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan...

Zakłady Wytwórcze Lamp Elektrycznych imeni R. Luksemburg (Electrical Lamp Plant "imeni R. Luksemburg"). The cyclotron built by Sołtan at the above laboratory was destroyed during the war. The first post-war cyclotron was built by Professor Henryk Niewodniczański, Director of the Instytut Fizyki Jądrowej (Institute of Nuclear Physics) and of the Instytut Fizyki (Institute of Physics) of the Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego (Jagiellonian University) in Kraków. The second cyclotron of this institute was bought from the USSR. In 1945, Sołtan was appointed extraordinary professor and Head of the Chair of Physics at the Wydział Elektryczny Politechniki Łódzkiej (Electrical Section of the Łódź Polytechnical Institute). The post-war years were for Sołtan a period of great and creative activities in the field of physical and nuclear research. In addition to his position as the head of the Zakład Fizyki (Department of Physics) of the Łódź Polytechnic, which he held until 1952, Sołtan became Head of the Katedra Atomistyki (Chair of Atomic Research) at the University in Warsaw. He was further closely connected with the reconstruction of the Instytut Fizyki Doświadczalnej (Institute of Experimental Physics), where a Swiss-made generator producing 1 million volts was installed. Sołtan was appointed Head of the Zakład Izotopów Promieniotwórczych (Radioactive Isotope Department), a section of the Instytut Fizyki Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Institute of Physics of the

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Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan...

Polish Academy of Sciences) founded in 1953. An even wider field of activities opened for Professor Sołtan when he became Head of the Instytut Badan Jadrowych PAN (PAS Institute of Nuclear Research) and chairman of the Institute's Scientific Council. Nuclear research is carried out in Swierk near Warsaw where the nuclear reactor "EWA" is located. A fast-neutron generator has also been built in Swierk, while the construction of a linear accelerator which will produce 10-Mev protons is in its final stage. In 1958, Sołtan resigned from the post of director of the Institute of Nuclear Research, so as to be able to devote more time to research work. In spite of the great amount of actual research work, Sołtan found time enough to write a large number of articles, reports and revisions of old scientific publications. Sołtan also participated in many international conferences and meetings on nuclear physics, including the conference on the founding of the All-Union Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna in 1956. Professor Sołtan also took active part in the Polish Peace Movement and participated in the international meetings of the World Council for Peace. In 1958, at the conference of the Polski Ruch Pokoju (Polish Peace Movement) he delivered a lecture on "Relation Between Science and Scientists and the Problems of Thermonuclear Energy" and in 1959 at the jubilee celebrations of the World Council for Peace in Stockholm on the dangers of nuclear test explosions. Due to his achievements Sołtan became a corresponding

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Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan...

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member of the Polish Academy of Sciences in 1952 and later also a member of the PAS Presidium. He was also a member of the Komitet PAN do Spraw Pokojowego Wykorzystania Energii Jądrowej (PAS Committee for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy), of the Komitet Fizyki PAN (PAS Committee of Physics) and of various other PAS sections, scientific societies, etc. Professor Sołtan was awarded the Commander's Cross, the Officer's Order of the "Polonia Restituta", the "10 Years of the People's Republic of Poland" medal, and posthumously, the Order of the Banner of Labor, first class. There are 3 photographs.

Card 6/6

KAMILNSKI, Bogdan; MIKULSKI, Jan; PAWELEK, Janusz; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Application of a plutonium monitor in studies of surface potentials.
Nukleonika 6 no. 2:100-106 '61.

1. Institut fur Kernphysik, Krakow und Institut fur Physikalische Chemie,
Krakow.

MIKULSKI, Jan; SIMONSKI, Ignacy

The separation of zinc, manganese and cobalt from iron by reversed-phase chromatography. Nukleonika 6 no. 4:295-299 '61.

1. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow,
Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiochemistry.

31178
P/046/61/006/012/001/002
D204/D301

21.4.200

AUTHORS:

Gasior, Marian, Mikulski, Jan and Stroński, Ignacy

TITLE:

Radiochemical separations of U-Th, Th-rare earth elements and Th-Pa-U on small ion-exchange columns

PERIODICAL: Nuklechnika, v.6, no. 12, 1961, 757-764

TEXT: The present paper which is a continuation of work on methods of obtaining carrier-free radionuclides for nuclear spectroscopy, is ultimately aimed at the separation of carrier-free ^{231}Pa from U, and Th. The isotopes ^{238}U , ^{234}Th , ^{233}Pa , ^{169}Yr and ^{171}Lu were used. The separation of U and Th and the preparation of the carrier-free ^{234}Th (UX₄) was carried out on 2 glass columns; one 100 mm long and 2 mm in diameter, filled

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Radiochemical separations ...

with the cationite KU-2 and the other, 100 mm long and 2.8 mm in diameter, containing the cationite Wofatite F. The ionites were first rinsed with 3N HCl and washed with water and 0.1 - 0.16 ml. of 0.8M uranyl nitrate was then introduced into the columns. It was found that the uranyl ions were best eluted from the KU-2 and Wefatite F resins by 2.2N and 2N HCl respectively. After rinsing the columns with water, the carrier-free UX₁ isotope could subsequently be washed out from KU-2 by 0.2M UX₁ and from Wefatite F by 0.3M ammonium citrate solutions. Sharp separations were obtained owing to the strong adsorption of UX₁ on the cationites. Variations of the method are briefly described. Mixtures of ¹⁷¹Lu or ¹⁶⁹Yb and UX₁ were adsorbed on

Wefatite F from 0.1M ammonium lactate and were washed out with greater concentrations of the above solution. It was found that the lanthanides were best desorbed by 0.29M ammonium lactate at pH 4.6, while the thorium could be eluted with a 1 M solution

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Radicchemical separations ...

of the same reagent. Separation of Yb and Th on KU-2 proved unsuccessful. The study of the sorption and desorption of UO_2 (II), Pa (V) and Th (IV) from 11.7 N HCl, on the Cl-form of an alkaline anionite ASD-2, showed that the Th ions were not adsorbed on the ionite, Pa was adsorbed and readily desorbed by 9 N HCl/1 N HF and the UO_2 ions were adsorbed but could not be eluted with the above mixture of acids. Good separations of UO_2 , Th and Pa were obtained, eluting the uranyl ions with 0.1 M HCl. The separations were followed in all cases by evaporating the effluents to dryness and measuring the activity of the solid residues and they proved to be well reproducible. The authors extend their gratitude to Jan Kwaśnik for technical assistance. There are 4 figures and 13 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-block. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelow, Proc.Sec.Intern.Conf., Geneva 20, 62, (1958); K.A. Kraus, G.E. Moore, F. Nelson, J.Am.Chem.Soc., 78, 2692 (1956); J. Dancer, ✓

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P/046/01/006/012/001/002
D204D301

Radiochemical separations ...

J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem., 5, 237, (1958); E.K. Hyde, Proc. Intern. Conf., Geneva, 1955, 7, 281, (1956)

ASSOCIATION: Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Cracow, Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiochemistry

SUBMITTED: September, 1961

Card 4/4

MIKULSKI, Jan; STRONSKI, Ignacy

The separation of tin, tellurium and antimony ions by reversed-phase chromatography. Nukleonika 6 no.12:775-778 '61.

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki, PAN, Krakov, Laboratoriya khimii i radio-khimii.

MIKULSKI, Jan; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Separation of tin, Tellurium and Antimony ions by reversed phase chromatography. Nukleonika 6 no.12:776-778 '61.

1. Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Cracow, Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiochemistry.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610006-3

STRONSKI, Ignacy

"From the invention of fire up to radiation" by Jan Sikora.
Reviewed by Ignacy Stronski, Przem chem 40 no.7;415 Jl '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610006-3"

S/081/62/000/025/011/120
B149/B186

AUTHORS: Mikulski, Jan, Stroński, Ignacy, Mrowec, Stanisław, Werber,
Teodor

TITLE: Investigation of sulfide formation of metals and alloys,
using isotope S³⁵.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 84-85, abstract
25B611 (Pierwsze krajowe sympoz. zastosowań izotopów techn.,
Rogów, 8-12 czer., 1960 . Warszawa, no. 20, 1961 [Pol.;
summaries in Russ. and Eng.])

TEXT: Labelled atoms were used to investigate the mechanism of the oxidation of Cu and Ag and of the alloys Cu-Zn and Ag-Zn in liquid sulfur (445°C). It was observed that during sulfidation of metals (Cu and Ag) these metals diffused from the outside through the layer of reaction products. In the sulfidation of the alloys, a hetero-phased layer of dross formed as a result of the simultaneous transfer of the metal and of sulfur.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

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(b) (1) (A) (ii)
1. "Report of the International Conference on Nuclear Energy, Warsaw, Poland, 1965." (b) (1) (A) (ii)

2. "Nucleic Acids of the Liver of Radiation-Treated Rats." (b) (1) (A) (ii)
3. "Report of the International Conference on Radiation and Health Problems, Warsaw, Poland, 1965." (b) (1) (A) (ii)

4. "Separation of U-235, Neptunium, and Thorium by the Ion Exchange Method." Dr. J. Kowalewski, Inst. of Isotopes and Radiation Chemistry and Radiochemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Warsaw), Warsaw, pp 60-75.

5. "Application of Autoradiography in the Testing of a New Stripping Process." Dr. J. Kowalewski, Inst. of Isotopes and Radiation Chemistry and Radiochemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Warsaw), Warsaw, pp 70-75.

6. "Measurement of the Nitrate Content of Human Urine by Flame Photometry." Prof. Dr. M. Szwarc, Inst. of Isotopes and Radiation Chemistry and Radiochemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Warsaw), Warsaw, pp 70-75.

DEC, Jerzy; RAPACKI, Henryk; STARZEWSKI, Jerzy; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Automatic device for column chromatography. Nukleonika 7
no.11:734-737 '62.

1. Instytut Fizyki Jadrowej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Krakow.

MIKULSKI, Jan; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Radiometric studies on the extraction of metal ions. II.
Nukleonika 7 no.12:769-773 '62.

1. Laboratory of Chemistry, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow.

STRONSKI, I.

"Dosimetry and protection against radiation" by Robert
Gottfried Jaeger. Reviewed by I. Stronski. Wiad chem 16
no.9:589-590 S '62.

STRONSKI, Ignacy

"Chemistry in nuclear power engineering" by J.K. Dawson,
G. Long. Reviewed by Ignacy Stronski. Wiad chem 16 no.12:
780-782 D '62.

STRONSKI, Ignacy, dr.

One of the pioneers of radiation chemistry. On the scientific
work of Miroslaw Kernbaum. Problemy 18 no.1:62-65 '62

STRONSKI , Ignacy

"Peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, its advantages and dangers" by Lothar v. Erichsen. Reviewed by Ignacy Stronski. Postepy fizyki 14 no. 3: 382-384 '63.

STRONSKI, Ignacy

"Radiation chemistry of inorganic compounds" by Stanislaw Ciborowski. Reviewed by Ignacy Stronski. Wiad chem 17 no. 4: 265-267 Ap '63.

MIKULSKI, Jan; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Tracer studies on the extraction of metal ions. Pt. 6. Nukleonika
8 no.12:827-832 '63

I. Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow-Bronowice, Laboratory
of Chemistry and Radiochemistry.

L 43569-65 EWT(m)/ENG(m) RM/EMH

PO/0046/64/009/010/0801/0808

ACCESSION NR: AP5012922

AUTHOR: Stronski, Ignacy (Stron'ski, I.); Zielinski, Andrzej (Zelin'ski, A.)

TITLE: Application of alpha-hydroxy-isobutyric acid to the separation of certain metallic ions at the KU-2 ion exchanger

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 9, no. 10, 1964, 801-808

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange, electrolysis, carboxylic acid

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the study of ion separation at a KU-2 exchanger. This ion exchanger is a product of sulphochlorination of the styrene and di-vinyl-benzene copolymer with active $-SO_3H$ groups. Its ion exchange capacity is 4.3 mval/gram (for 0.1 n NaOH) and it was used before for separating lanthanum cations. Now, the feasibility of separating Y-Sr, Lu-Y-Sr, Hf-Tb-Ta, Nb-Zr-Ta, Pa-Ta and Ta-Hf ion mixtures by using alpha-hydroxy-isobutyric acid as eluent is examined. Experiments and measurements were made on

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L 43569-65

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ACCESSION NR: AP5012922

each of these mixtures and the results are tabulated and discussed here. Chromatograms are shown, which are based on radioactive indicators. "It is a pleasure for us to heartily thank Professor, Dr. H. Niewodniczanski, Director of the Institute for Nuclear Physics in Cracow, for his constant care and interest in the conducted experiments and also Dr. S. Ogaz for the performance of radiation spectrum gamma of nuclides ^{7}Be i $^{233}\text{Pa}.$ " Orig. art. has 2 tables, 6 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Pracownia Chemii i Radiochemii, Instytut Fizyki Jadrowej, Krakow-Bronowice (Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiation Chemistry, Institute of Nuclear Physics)

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 012

JPRS

Card 2/2 M

L 31431-66 EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6023146

SOURCE CODE: P0/0046/66/011/001/0047/0055

54
B

AUTHOR: Stronski, Ignacy; Bittner, Maria; Kruk, Janina

ORG: [Stronski] Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiochemistry, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow; [Bittner; Kruk] Department of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry, Jagellonian University, Krakow

TITLE: Radiochemical separation of some metal salts by extraction chromatography /
on powdered polytetrafluoroethylene in the system tri-n-octylphosphine oxide-mineral acids

SOURCE: Nucleonika, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 47-55

TOPIC TAGS: chromatography, teflon, radioisotope, chemical separation, organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: The conditions for separation of salts of Ni(II), Cu(II), Zn(II), Sr(II), Y(III), Cd(II), Tb(III), Pb(II), Bi(III), Tb(IV), and U(VI) on a small chromatographic column of polytetrafluoroethylene (teflon) supporting tri-n-octylphosphine oxide (TOPO) were investigated, using the radiotracer method. The separation of the mixtures Ni-Cu, Cu-Zn, Sr-Y, Pb-Bi, Th-U and Cd-Tb-U, and the preparation of carrier-free radioisotopes of ⁹⁰Y and ²⁰⁶Bi are described. The authors would like to express their thanks to Prof. H. Niewodniczanski and Prof. B. Kamienski for their interest and encouragement throughout the course of this investigation as well as to Mrs. C. Waligorska for improving the style. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [NA]SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 17Jul65 / ORIG REF: 004 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 018
Card 1/1 S2 0915 1356

BOBRANSKI, R.; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Reviews of new publications. Wiad chem 18 no.12:742-744 D '64.

STRONSKI, Ryszard (Plock)

Administration, social and dwelling problems connected with
the construction of the Plock Combine petrochemical works.
Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 34 no.4/5:261-264 Ap-My '62.

21(8)

AUTHORS: Rybakov, V. N., Stronskiy, I. I. SOV/89-6-2-17/26

TITLE: Carrier-Free Production of Sb¹²⁵ and In^{113m} (Polucheniye
Sb¹²⁵ i In^{113m} bez nositeley)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 2, pp 208 - 210 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For a carrier-free production of antimony and indium isotopes a 2 mm gauge and 100 mm high column was used, which contained the synthetic resin ASD-2 (particle size $\sim 30\mu$) dissolved in chloroform. The synthetic resin is first treated with concentrated hydrochloric acid containing 10-20 mg Br₂/ml.

It is then washed with 3 n HCl, and the column is filled with 0.1'ml radioactive tin solution. The tin solution (3 n with respect to HCl) contains 3.2 ml Sn^{IV}/ml and possesses an activity of $5.5 \cdot 10^5$ impulses/min.ml. Tin and indium are washed out at a velocity of 1 drop per minute, i. e. for antimony with 3 n HCl and for indium with 2 n HClO₄. The chromatographically separated constituents are measured by means of an end-window counter of the MST-17 type. The γ -rays

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Carrier-Free Production of Sb¹²⁵ and In^{113m}

SOV/89-6-2-17/28

are measured by means of a scintillation γ -spectrometer with a NaJ(Tl) crystal. In In^{113m}, energy amounted to (0.42 ± 0.04) Mev., the half-time period to (105 ± 2) min. V. A. Chalkin was concerned in this work and provided the γ -spectrometer. The measurement by means of the γ -spectrometer was carried out by V. V. Kuznetsov. There are 3 figures and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 20, 1958

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05854

SOV/78-4-11-7/50

5(2)
AUTHORS: Rybakov, V. N., Stronskiy, I. I. (Stronski)
TITLE: The Separation of Tin, Antimony and Tellurium on Anion Ex-changers
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 11,
pp 2449-2451 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: When investigating the isotopes of Te and Sb which are produced from iodine under the action of high-energy protons, the problem of separating these elements by means of ion exchangers appeared. The authors checked the applicability of EDE-10P and ASD-2 exchanger resins of Soviet origin. The ASD-2 resin produced from trimethyl diamine and polystyrene was supplied by A. S. Tevlina (Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva- Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev). Concentration and activity (measured with the help of an MST-17 end-window counter) of the elements Te¹²⁷ (half-life: 90 d), Sb¹²⁴ (half-life: 60 d), Sn¹¹³ (half-life: 118 d), and Sn¹²³ (half-life: 125 d) dissolved in HCl are shown in

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SOV/78-4-11-7/50

The Separation of Tin, Antimony and Tellurium on Anion Exchangers

table 1. Figure 1 demonstrates the separation of Sb and Te on an EDE-10P anion exchanger, figure 2 the same process on an ASD-2 exchanger. These elements were separated within 1 - 1.5 hours. Sb, Te and Sn could not be separated by means of an EDE-10P exchanger since Sn was washed out together with Sb. The strongly basic anion exchanger ASD-2, however, was found to be effective (Fig 3) and suited to be substituted for the most frequently used foreign anion exchanger, Daueks-1X8. The authors thank V. A. Khalkin and A. N. Murin for their interest and valuable remarks. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyj institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Laboratoriya yadernykh problem, g. Dubna (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Laboratory for Nuclear Problems, City of Dubna) Institut yadernykh issledovaniy Pol'skoy Akademii nauk, Laboratoriya fiziki atomnogo yadra Krakow (Institute of Nuclear Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Laboratory for the Physics of the Atomic Nucleus, City of Krakow)

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SOV/78-4-11-7/50

The Separation of Tin, Antimóny and Tellurium on Anion Exchangers

SUBMITTED: August 15, 1958

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S/186/61/003/001 019/020
A051/A129

AUTHORS: Tenek, V.A., Stron斯基, I.I., Shinehik, S.Ya.

TITLE: Separation of iron and cobalt using ASD-2 (AJD-2) anionite

PUBLICATION: Radiokhimiya, v 3, no 1, 1961, p14-116

TEXT: The Soviet authors used ASD-2 strongly-basic anionite was used to separate small quantities of iron and cobalt in addition to the radioactive isotopes Fe⁵⁹ and Co⁶⁰. It was found that admixtures of Fe⁵⁹ and Co⁶⁰ were present in the radioactive Fe⁵⁹ sample. The authors showed that it was possible to use the ASD-2 anionite instead of the Dowex-1X8 for separating iron and cobalt. The experimental procedure was as follows: the radioactive solutions of iron and cobalt were prepared in two ways: a) 1.15 g of iron powder containing its radioactive isotope were dissolved in 10 ml of hot 6 n.HCl and evaporated until almost dry, then FeCl₃ was dissolved at room temperature in 40 ml of 11.3 n HCl. Chlorine was passed through the solution in order to

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Separation of iron and cobalt ...

S/1SE/61/003/0C1/019/020
A051/A129

Acidify Fe^{2+} to Fe^{3+} . A solution was obtained with a concentration of 18.75 mg of Fe^{3+}/ml and an activity of 50 $\mu\text{C}/\text{ml}$. b) radioactive cobalt in the form of a thin wire (0.0242 g) was dissolved in 10 ml of hot 6 n HCl and evaporated until dry. Then the precipitate was dissolved in 20 ml of 11.3 n HCl at room temperature. The obtained solution contained 1.21 mg of Co^{2+}/ml and its activity was $1.6 \pm 0.5 \mu\text{C}/\text{ml}$. The necessary fraction of the anion-exchanging resin ASD- was taken off by eluting from aqueous suspensions. The $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$ diameter particle fraction was used. The anionite was washed either in advance or in the column and the contaminating cationites were removed with 3 n HCl. A glass column with a 2-mm diameter and 65 or 100 mm high was used in the experiment. The resin in the column was washed with 1 ml of 11.3 n HCl. In each experiments from 0.02 to 0.08 ml of solution was taken, containing the radioactive isotope, and 5 ml of 11.3 n HCl was passed through (14-fold free volume of the column). The absence of the activity of the eluate indicated that Fe^{3+} and Co^{2+} are completely adsorbed from concentrated solutions of HCl. The washing of the column with 1 ml of 6 n HCl rinsing out bi-valent manganese according to literature data (Ref 2, 5) does not bring about the rinsing out of the investigated isotopes. The rate of

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S/186/61/003/001/019/020
A051/A129

Separation of iron and cobalt ...

flow of the washing-out agents was regulated by the height of the mercury column and was equal to $0.05 \text{ ml} \cdot 0.03 \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$. The separation was carried out at room temperature. The activity of the initial solution and eluates was measured on a butt counter with a statistical error of $\pm 3\%$. There are 2 graphs and 9 references: 5 Soviet-bloc, 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/4

KOCHAN, V.A.; STRONSKIY, L.N.; DONSKOY, Ya.G.; CHERNOV, A.M.

The new UPL-60 universal d.c. potentiometer. Izm.tekh.
no.7:39-41 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Potentiometer)

GOV/149-58-4-2/26

AUTHORS: Matveyev, P. S., and Stronskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Mineral Resources of the Nickel Industry
(Syr'yevaya baza nikelevoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya
metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 8-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since World War II, apart from the already known deposits of Kauila and Kammikivi, the deposits of Zhdanovskoye and Kotsel'vaam have been discovered and prospected, as well as those of Buruktal'skoye in the Southern Urals and minor deposits in Southern Ukraine and Eastern Kazakhstan. The Soviet Union is the second largest in the world as regards prospected reserves of nickel and first as regards prospective reserves. The main bulk of the Soviet sulphide ores have a nickel content of only 0.3 to 0.6%. The quantity of Soviet nickel ores from the weathered crust is only slightly poorer than the ore from Cuba but very considerably poorer than the nickel ore of New Caledonia. The Soviet industrially usable deposits of nickel ores can be sub-divided into the following Card 1/3 three groups: sulphide Cu-Ni deposits, which form about

Mineral Resources of the Nickel Industry

DOV/149-58-4-2/26

70% of the nickel reserves; arsenides and sulpho-arsenide deposits of nickel and cobalt, which represent about 1% of the nickel reserves; and the nickel silicates (23% of the nickel reserves). The known commercially valuable deposits of sulphide Cu-Ni ores are concentrated in two areas, namely, the Kola peninsula and the north of the Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Of commercial value are the deposits of only Pechenga, Monchegorsk and Lake Lovno. Details about each of these are given in the paper. The major part of the prospected silicate nickel ores are concentrated in the Southern Urals, namely, in Aktyubinsk, Orsk-Khalitovo, Buruktal , Staro-Ayderlinskoye and Novo-Ayderlinskoye. Of these the one of Aktyubinsk, associated with the Kimpersay ultra-basal massif, is the most important; it occupies 1200 km² and includes more than fifty deposits with ore bodies of variable thickness. In the Central Urals, deposits of silicate nickel ores are located predominantly in the Ufaley group of deposits; so far fourteen deposits have been revealed there which are associated with the Ufaley serpentine massif. Card 2/3 Silicate nickel ores have been found also in the Southern

Mineral Resources of the Nickel Industry Sov/149-58-4-2/26

Ukraine and Northern Kazakhstan. On the basis of the prospected ore reserves the building is scheduled of a small plant in Southern Ukraine; the deposits of Eastern Kazakhstan are of no practical importance. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut "Gipronikel'" (Planning and Scientific Research Institute "Gipronikel'")

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1958

Card 5/3

TSYTAVA, Ye.; ATRONZHKA, Vl

Chronaximetric analysis of cases of difficult formation of motor
conditioned reflexes in man. Zhur. vys. nerv. seiat. 13 no.6:987-
994 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoi cheloveka Meditsinskogo instituta, Lyublin,
Pol'sha.

STIERBOVA, M., inz.; STROPKOVIC, M., inz.

Changes in water composition at the site of the projected
Liptovske Mara and Vihorlat waterworks - Vihorlat, Slovakia
SO 104.

STROPNICKY, Karel; FORTYI, Karel

2 rare cases of synovial blastoma. Acta chir. orthop. trauma.
Cech. 28 no.2:96-99 Ap '62.

1. Chirurgicke oddeleni nemocnice v Sokolove, prim. dr. Karel
Stropnický.
(SYNOVIOMA case reports)

STUDIJ. I.

Mikrobiol. Inst., med. Visoke Šole, Ljubljana. *Pomen dočkanja bakterijske
čutljivosti za antibiotike. The importance of the determination of bacterial
sensitivity to antibiotics ZDRAV. VESTN. 1953, 22/6 (166-169) Graphs 2 Tables 1

A survey is given of bacterial sensitivity to penicillin, streptomycin, chlortetra-
cycline, chloramphenicol, oxytetracycline, and sulphonamides, resulting from examina-
tions made in the Microbiological Institute of the Medical High School of Ljubljana in
1952.
Banič - Ljubljana

SC: EXCERTA MEDICA, Sec. IV, Vol. 7, No. 10

STROPNIK, Zlata

An increase in resistance of bacteria to antibiotics as the result of treatment with antibiotics. Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 24 no.7-8:246-250 1955.

1. Mikrobioloski institut medicinske fakultete-predstojnik prof. dr. Milica Valentincic.

(BACTERIA, resistance and sensitivity,
antibiotics, increased resist. after antibiotic ther. (S1))
(ANTIBIOTICS, resist. & sensitivity
bact., increased resist. after antibiotic ther. (S1))

VALENTINCIC, M.; STROPNIK, Z.

Hystoplasma capsulatum. Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 24 no.7-8:273-277
1955.

1. Mikrobioloski institut medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani-
predstojnik prof. dr. Milica Valentincic.

(HISTOPLASMA

capsulatum (S1))

(HISTOPLASMOSIS, diag.

(S1))

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Microbiology - General Microbiology, Systematics. F
Morphology, Cytology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99237
Author : Stropnik, Zlata
Inst :
Title : Actinomyces israeli Isolated from Sputum
Orig Pub : Zdravstv. vestn., 1957, 26, No 11, 472-476

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 7 -

STROPNIK, Zlata

Results of mycological laboratory diagnosis of pulmonary aspergilloma.
Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 12 no.4:91-94 '60.

1. Mikrobioloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta, Ljubljana (predstojnik:
prof. dr M. Valentincic)

(LUNG DISEASES diag) (ASPERGILLOSIS diag)

STROHNIK, Zmaga

PPG. Zdrav. vestn. 33 no.8:219-224 '64

1. Institut za mikrobiologijo medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani
(Predstojnik: prof. dr. Stanko Rantec).

BRZIN, B.; STROMNIK, Z.

Pasteurella pseudotuberculosis in man. Zdrav. vestn. 33 no.4:
100-104 '64

1. Institut za mikrobiologijo medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani
(Predstojnik: prof. dr. Stanko Banic).

STROHNIK, Z.; BRZIN, B.

Pulmonary aspergillosis in Slovenia (1961-1964). Higijena
16 n.o. 2:106-108 '64.

Author: STROPNIK, Z.

Journal: "Vestnik Ljubljanske univerze v Ljubljani, med. fakultete v Ljubljani".
Title: "Bacteriological analysis in the bacteriological
etiology of urinary infections." Miruv, vestn. 34 no.7/8:153-166

• Institution: "Medicinska fakulteta v Ljubljani"
• Advisor: prof. dr. Stanislav Janicij.

1/1

(1)

YUGOSLAVIA

NEUDAUER, Dr. Joze; ZVOKEJ-KRIZAN, Dr. Breda and STROPNIK, Dr. Zlata;
Department of Internal Medicine, General Hospital (Interni odjel Opce
bolnice), "Dr. Joze Potrc", Ptuj; Regional Institute for National Health
(Oblastni zavod za zdravstvenu zastitu), Maribor and Department of
Microbiology, Medical College (Institut za mikrobiologiju Medicinskog
fakulteta), Ljubljana.

"Mycetoma Due to Nocardia asteroides."

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 87, No 10, Oct 1965; pp 1093-1104.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Description of case in 74 year
old women farmers, ulnar surface of right forearm with open tumor, pain,
fever for three weeks. Surgery and antimicrobial treatment with
penicillin and sulfonamides brought healing. Mycologic diagnosis
Nocardia asteroides. Photograph of patients; of Petri dish, 3 photo-
micrographs; 8 Yugoslav, and 44 Western references. Manuscript received
11 May 65.

MIKE, A.

Notes on the Trade Fair in Paris 1957.

p. 447 (Strojirenska Vyroba) Vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EMAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application --
Fermentation industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6515

Author: Syhorova, V., Stros, F.

Institution: None

Title: Determination of Nitrogen and Phosphoric Anhydride in Yeast

Original

Publication: Kvasny prumysl, 1955, 1, No 9, 202-203

Abstract: A method for determining the dry residue, nitrogen and P₂O₅ in a single sample of yeast. Duration of analysis is 2 hours. Preparation of suspension: to 80 g yeast are added 300 ml of distilled water, the mixture is agitated thoroughly (laboratory stirrer), transferred into a 500 ml flask and filled to the mark, at 20° with water. Determination of dry residue: into a dish containing sand, which has been dried at 105° and weighed, are placed 10 ml of the suspension which are then dried by means of infrared radiation until evolution of vapors ceases. Drying is brought to completion in a

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Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application --
Fermentation industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6515

Abstract: drying oven at 105°, for 45 minutes. To determine the nitrogen, 5 ml of the suspension are placed into a 100 ml Kjeldahl flask, several drops of concentrated H₂SO₄ are added and evaporation is carried out to a sirupy consistence after which 2.5 g K₂SO₄, 0.2 g selenium and 5 ml concentrated H₂SO₄ are added, and combustion is effected. The solution is then transferred to a 50 ml flask, and filled to the mark (solution A). Distillation of NH₃ is conducted by the micro-method using the apparatus of Roy-Markham (Biochem. J., 1942, 36, 790). To determine P₂O₅, 25 ml of solution A are placed into a 50 ml flask and after neutralization with 40% solution of NaOH the flask is filled up to the mark. 1 ml of the solution thus obtained is placed into a test tube, into which are then added 1 ml of 5% molybdenum solution (25 g ammonium molybdate dissolved in 300 ml water, added 75 ml H₂SO₄ diluted with 25 ml water, and water is added to 500 ml), 1 ml of a 1% solution of hydroquinone and 2 ml of 20% solution of Na₂SO₃; the mixture is stirred and used for photocalorimetric determination. The P₂O₅ content is determined by using a calibration curve of the extinction values, obtained by carrying out photocalorimetric determinations, under analogous conditions, with solutions containing different concentrations of P₂O₅.

Card 2/2

STROS, F. ; SYHOROVA, V.

STROS, F. ; SYHOROVA, V. The phosphorus balance in yeast factories. p. 186

Vol. 2, no. 8, 1956, Aug.

KVASNY PRUMYSL

TECHNOLOGY

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

STROS, V.

STROS, F. Determination of residual reducing substances in the wort of distilleries and yeast factories. p. 11, Vol 3, no. 1, Jan. 1957
KVASNY PRUMYSL (Ministerstvo potravinarskeho)
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

BARTA, Jiri; STROS, Frantisek; SILINGER, Vladimir

Research on feeding yeast production by continuous fermentation
and its application. Kvasny prum 9 no.8:191-196 Ag '63.

1. Mikrobiologicky usta, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha
(for Barta and Silinger).
2. Vyzkumny ustav lihovarskeho a konzervarenskeho prumyslu, Praha
(for Stros).

BARTA, J.; STROS, F.; ZABOJNIK, R.

Use of waste ammonia liquor from pressure gas plants for yeast protein production. Kvasny prum 10 no.11:256-257 N '64.

1. Institute of Microbiology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Barta).
2. VULK, Prague (for Stros).
3. Severoceske konzervarny a drozdarny National Enterprise, Plant Teplice (for Zabojnik).

STROB, Frantisek; SIKOLA, Richard

Hygroscopic properties of dehydrated fodder yeast. Kvasny prum
li no. 3; 56-57 Mr '65.

1. Research Institute of Distillation and Canning Industry,
Prague. Submitted December 9, 1964.

STROS, Lubomir, inz.

80 years of the water main in Ceske Budejovice. Vodni hosp 13
no.3:114 '63.

MILLOVA, A.; STROS, O.; TEJMAR, J.; ZAHRADKOVA, L.

Stenotic respiration in physical work. Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.3:224 Apr 59.

1. Ustav hygieny, Praha. Predneseno na III. fysiologickych dnech v Brne
dne 14. 1. 1959.

(WORK, physiol.

resp. (Cz))

(RESPIRATION, physiol.

eff. of work (Cz))

HAVRANEK, J.; STROS, O.

New types of flat blocks for construction in 1963-1970. Cesk.
hyg. 8 no.8:506-516 S '63.

1. Katedra obecne a komunalni hygieny lekarske fakulty
hygienicke KU, Praha.
(HOUSING) (SANITATION)

PALFI, M.; PINK, V.; STROS, O.

... for object teaching in hygiene. Cesk. hyg. 10 no.8:480-484
1965.

I. Katedra hygieny fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University,
Praha, a Hygienicka fakulta Karlovy University, Praha.

STROS, P.

STROS, P. New machines at the Brno Exhibition. p. 368.

Vol. 1. No. 12, Dec. 1956

NOVA TECHNICAL

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

STRQS, Pavel

Hydraulic clamping devices in machine tools. Nova technika
2 no. 6:183-185 Je '57.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610006-3

(The Captain who pilot the "MIL-24P Helicopter", . . 620, (111111.00),
S.A., 1960, October 1975, (and a Czech.)

(A list of the current members of MAI, Inc., USA, Inc., Inc.,
Inc., Inc., Inc.).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610006-3"

STROS, V.

"Problems of Stability in the Airplane Model LUNAK." p. 56. (KRIDLA VLASTI, No. 3, February 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954, Unclassified

PHOTO, A.

Attendance an exhibit in Brno.

P. 210, "Strojirenska (yrola) Vol. 5, no. 1, July, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acquisitions (EAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

STROSSOVA, I.; BUxBAUM, H.

Mental-hygienic importance of group conversations with mentally healthy people. Activ. nerv. sup. 6 no.1: 103 '64

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THE 1990S: A DECADE OF CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, № 4, pp. 44 - 45.

Abstract

1/6 Card 1/6
Rostov-on-Don. Since the beginning of the Soviet organization of industry after the XII Communist Party congress, there was a conference at the plant "Rostselmash". In September 1936 on general prospective development, with reports by Engineer Kochka "On Further Introduction of Welding into Production Practice" - Minister Minoren on "Mechanization of Assembly Welding Work and Modernization of the Plant" - Engineer Savchenko on "High-Efficiency Electrodes and their Prospective Use at the Plant". A conference was organized at the plant "Prostach" on the problems of using natural gas for cutting "seats".

with a demonstration of the process, which is extensively used at other plants of the Rosatomrossazhar system. A conference at the Taganrog plant-Krasnyy metal'chik discussed the problems of electric slag welding and contact welding. It is mentioned that nearly all existing welding processes are extensively used at all plants and construction projects in the Rostov oblast'. Welded work makes up 90% of the production of the machine building plants. It is emphasized that maximum automation and mechanization of welding and the auxiliary processes is the task of the scientific and practical welders and the welders' innovators. More detailed information is given on the conference of December 1955 concerning technical development of welded plants and the introduction of new welding techniques at the plants during 1959-1965, with particular regard to scientists and scientific workers participating. At this conference, Kudinov B. Z. from Pal'daam ('Technical Department of the Jermukhov') spoke of the success achieved at the Rostselmash and the Taganrogoye Kombinatyarstvo (Taganrog Coalite Refractory Plant).

of the self-propelled "21-1" combine has been mastered. The necessary welding equipment has been completed and the auxiliary operations mechanized. The plant "Krasnyy Novgorod" is using natural gas instead of acetylene for cutting; has automated 90% of the gas cutting work and is using oxygen jets in the ball section of pipes by the contact-flame method (to intensify the welding process and remove the metal ridge inside pipes). The plant "Krasnyy Novgorod" has had 90% results in welding in 1952. In the production of hydraulic systems for combine harvester plants, the entire welding operation is to be automated during the seven-year plan as proposed. With this being done, it will be possible to produce a complete or electrolytic cutting line for cutting structures and wire in a presently existing plant relatively quickly by taking advantage of mechanization. It is proposed to use direct welding which will have to be introduced in our industry in

The Rostov Sovnarkhoz Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development
Sov/135-59-4-16/1a

Engineer I. D. Davydchenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences and Doctor of Phils. Laureate, ("Plant 'Krasnyy kotel'enchik") read a report on "The Application of New Steel Grades in the Production of Boilers, and on the Technology of Welding These Cables". His plant is starting the use of the electric arc welding process for steel "Mkhlib-4" and "Mkhlib-5" and is studying the welding of stainless and other steels and alloys. Engineer V. M. Kozminov (Plant "Krasnyy kotel", shchuk) and Engineer V. T. Zuchka ("Mostseil-tash") told of their plants experience in the reported new types of "Mechanizing and Automating Welding". Engineer S. A. Pavlov ("Mostseil-tash") and L. V. Gusev ("According to (MILIT-1) Present reports on "General Experience with Welding in Present-Districts at the Sovnarkhoz Plants", Candidate of Technical Sciences I. I. Zelenay of the Rostovskiy Institut Inzhenerov i slesariov po zashchitnoy transporta (Rostov - Chief of Railroad Engineers), and Engineer P. M. Sapoy, reports on "Extending the Volume of Coating Work, and Introducing Modern Methods of Restoring Parts and Tools".

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The Rostov Sovnarkhoz Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development
Sov/135-59-4-16/1a

Engineers V. I. Strel'tsov and I. I. Posin delivered reports on "Development and Use of Tramped-Welded Designs to Replace the Cast and Forged, as a Way to Reduce the Weight of Machines". Chief Engineer of "Rostovenergoforsen", I. I. Tarasovich, told the conference of the experience of the "Rostovenergoforsen" in the repair and modernization of electric power plants and of its work in improving existing and the creation of new equipment for inspecting welded joints in critical metal structures. Engineer V. I. Kosyukov of "Rostochekhnika" (Electrolokomotivnyy sawod (Novocherkassk Electric Locomotive Plant)) reported on the automation of welding processes in the production of electric locomotives. The conference followed the example of the Moscow welders and appealed to all specialists of the Rostov oblast' to fulfill their practical obligations in the mechanization of welding and the automation of welding processes in mass production.

Card 5/6

The Rostov Sovnarkhoz Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development
Sov/135-59-4-16/1a
ASSOCIATE: Montenachyrov Rostov Sovnarkhoz.
Card 6/6

ANASHKIN, A.T.; GORBACHEV, Ye.A.; RUMYANTSEV, Ye.K.; STROTS, V.I.;
SHUMAKOV, V.G.; PESTRYAKOV, A.I., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D.,
tekhn.red.

[Disassembling and assembling the SK-3 combine] Razborka i
sborka kombaina SK-3. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1961.
230 p.
(Combines (Agricultural machinery))